

# THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

A Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, Family and News Journal.

NEW SERIES.

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## THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A Large Weekly Agricultural, Family and News Paper, designed to interest and entertain Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Fruit-Growers, Mechanics, and the Families of all classes.

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WM. M. DOTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, }  
MRS. L. B. ADAMS, } Corresponding Editors.

### Important Reduction in the terms of the Farmer.

TERMS.—One copy \$1.50; six copies \$8; ten copies \$12; fifteen copies \$17; twenty copies \$22; thirty copies \$32; forty copies \$42; fifty copies \$50 (only \$1 each) payable strictly in advance.

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### Read This.

All new subscribers for next year's paper will be furnished with the *Farmer* during the remainder of this year FREE, from the time their money is received. Those getting up clubs should bear this in mind, and forward the names and pay of new subscribers as soon as obtained, so they may have the benefit of this regulation.

New subscribers received during the present week have been credited accordingly, \$1.50 paying from the present time until January 1st 1863. We will forward a receipt in full for the *Farmer* one-and-a-half years for every two dollars sent us by persons not now in arrears, or who send enough in addition to pay up their arrearages.

### Special Notice.

The time set for receiving arrearages at the advance price expired on Friday of last week; but payments received up to the middle of this week have been credited at that rate. Payments will hereafter be credited at the rate of \$1.75 per year until December 1st, and thereafter at the rate of \$2.00 a year; ~~but~~ when payment for a year in advance is accompanied with payment for arrears, \$3.00 will pay for two years, if paid soon.

We want to do everything that is fair and honorable, but those who are in arrears should see to their payments immediately.—This paper cannot be afforded at \$1.50 a year, and wait a year or more for pay.—What farmer would sell his wheat, a bushel here and a bushel there, all over the state, at the market price, and wait a year or more

for his pay? He could not afford to do it.—Let all who find an *a* after their name send us three dollars immediately, and they shall be credited at the advance rate of \$1.50 a year, provided they are not more than one year in arrears.

### Farmers' Clubs.

If rightly conducted, weekly club meetings, during the season of long evenings, can be made profitable to the neighborhood in general, and to nearly all, if not to every one, of the individual members of the club; for, although all may not learn something new to them, which will pay right down for the time required to attend the meetings, the meetings will prove to be a stimulus to each energetic member to accomplish something worth relating, and he will be led to observe and study more than he otherwise would.

We presume each member of a club would actually learn something of practical value that would well pay him for all his time and trouble, provided he be not one of those self-sufficient individuals that will not receive a suggestion from a neighbor because he believes that what he does not know isn't worth knowing; but in the former consideration alone, enough benefit would accrue to render the formation of clubs advisable. Furthermore, a club affords an opportunity to cultivate the social faculties, the employment and enjoyment of which afford the true gentleman great pleasure.

Although we do not doubt that those disposed to form a club are fully competent to plan and conduct them properly, it may not be amiss to suggest that the less formal they are the more likely will the members be to enter into and enjoy the discussions, relation of experiences, suggestions, etc. And to give more fully our idea of this matter, we will tell how it would please us to have it conducted, were we one of your number: We would like to be accompanied by our wife and children to neighbor B's, where, the neighbors all having congregated, the women will have their good social chat in one room, while in another we men will talk over our experiences; discuss any new idea about which we have read or heard; take it upon ourselves to try this experiment during the coming season, while neighbor B. engages to try that, neighbor C. another, and so on. We would have a secretary to note down anything of importance; and would go home as early as 9 or 10 o'clock.

All having taken their usual supper at

home, there would be no need of shutting neighbor B's wife out in the kitchen to get us something good to eat; and she could therefore enjoy it as well as the rest. The next week we would want all the neighbors to come to our house; the next week after go to neighbor C's, and so on through the neighborhood. In a neighborhood where the neighbors are on cat and dog terms, of course this plan would not answer—in fact, in that case we do not know of one we would venture to recommend; but we trust that such neighborhoods are few in Michigan.

There is a club established in Plymouth, and our good friend, Mr. T. T. LYNN, will probably tell our readers something about it soon, and may recommend a better plan than we have given.

In Beverly, Ill., there is a Club, and one of the members of it writes as follows to the *Prairie Farmer*:

"As the nights are getting long, and farmers will soon be looking for some way to spend their evenings, I will tell how we have spent some of ours during the last year.—Over a year ago we organized a Farmer's Club, to meet once a week, each night choosing a subject for the next. In this way we discussed the merits and management of all sorts of stock, of grain and fruit—in short, every thing of interest to the farmer. But we were not satisfied to stop here; we wanted agricultural papers. To get these a subscription was raised and quite an amount of money paid in. When one member subscribed enough for a whole paper, it was sent in his name, but small amounts were put together and sent for a paper in name of the Club. In this way nearly a dozen papers were received from almost as many different States. These papers, members were allowed to take home with them, though required to return them at the following meeting, and exchanges made for papers that they had not read before. Our file rapidly increased so that we soon had as many papers as we wished. When the busy time of year came on and the evenings were short, we met only to exchange papers and test some new fruit or vegetable, of which there were one or more varieties present at every meeting.

"Two weeks ago, we concluded the evenings were of sufficient length to renew discussions. The culture and keeping of the potato was chosen for the next meeting, each member being requested to bring samples.—Now this may seem a small matter to some, but many a man has farmed all his life and not seen as good a show of potatoes as we

had at the meeting. There were twelve varieties, all very fine and large, and among them five of an unnamed variety taken from a hill in which six more good sized potatoes were found. They were nearly round and measured from twelve to fourteen and a half inches in circumference.

"For the succeeding meeting we decided to discuss the best varieties and mode of storing winter apples, each member to bring a few varieties with him. When the evening came three tables were closely filled with as good apples as this or any other country can produce. About sixty different sorts were represented. Members were then called upon to give name and description of both tree and fruit of each variety. Besides the apples, there were large potatoes, orange oranges and figs.

"Now, I would say to agricultural publishers, that our subscriptions are nearly out, and we shall be greatly obliged to all who will send in sample copies of their publications for we intend not only to increase but to improve our list."

We would like to live in such a neighborhood as that one must be—intelligent, thriving and harmonious. Let us hear from such in Michigan. It will be music to our ears.—Farmers of Michigan, let every means of improvement be made available. We have set our heart upon having our state take the lead in Agricultural wealth, and in the morality and intelligence of its Agriculturists.

#### Notice.—The Farmer Office Removed.

About the time this will reach our subscribers, we shall be removing our office to a new brick building on Fort St., near LaFontaine-st., about a mile west of the Russell House, where we shall be happy to greet the friends of the *Farmer*.

#### How Does the War Progress?

The events of the past few weeks seem to indicate that we are beginning to get fairly at work. The war now is divided, as we consider, into the following departments,—at least these departments of our own enable us better to understand what is going on:

1st. The naval expedition. This great expedition, the particulars of which have been spread over the whole land by the energy of the metropolitan presses, so far has been a decided success, and is an event of such a nature that it must lead to still more important ones. As we understand it, the land forces are left now in possession of the ports which were surrendered. These forts and the islands which they command will remain the basis of operations for the future operations of the army and navy. We do not believe that any immediate attack will be made either upon Charleston or Savannah, but that on the contrary, a gradual accumulation of force and of the material of war will be made which will gradually operate on both cities, and on both the States of Georgia and South Carolina, obtaining the confidence and respect of the population, by its non infringement of the rights

of the people that show or evince a disposition of loyalty; and by its steady ability to defeat the rebels, no matter how they may appear. The proclamation of General Sherman seems to indicate this. But meanwhile there will be many important trials of strength and skirmishes. The hoisting of the black flag and the bombast of the Charleston press, we do not regard other than as the expressed bitterness of the leaders of the rebel movement, who are lost to every sense of honor, and who are at present like desperate bravos or buccaneers, smarting under the pursuit of authorities too able for them to cope with, and knowing that every hope of successful escape is fast being closed.

A large portion of the fleet, we are told, have sailed for the South. The next news will probably be that Pensacola has been redeemed from the hands of the rebels. It is very evident that when they could not hold Port Royal, there is little hope that Pensacola will be held very long after Fort Pickens is authorized to open its guns, with the assistance of the powerful fleet that has reduced the best harbor in South Carolina. After that we may look with confidence for the occupation of Mobile or New Orleans; but probably New Orleans. But we must give the Government time to make suitable preparation. It will be now seen that every vessel is not adapted to carry out such an expedition with success and safety, and that vessels have to be got ready for this kind of work.

2nd. But even the glory of the naval expedition is almost eclipsed by the seizure of the arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, and Gwinn. No men have been more atrocious in their policy, more hateful to the people, have assumed more designedly the leadership of this rebellion, have more deliberately plotted with all the malignancy of arch fiends, the overthrow of the constitution, the disruption of the Union, the debasement of the people, and the establishment of an aristocracy,—these men whom the machinery of the democratic party have kept in power, in place and in their confidence, till they stabbed it to the heart. All rejoice at their capture,—men and women, democrat and republican, rich and poor,—rejoice at this most signal downfall, and at the prospect that now exists, that some of the leading traitors are where they will suffer the extreme penalty, which an outraged and betrayed people will mete out to them as their desert. Some fears are expressed that the unauthorized seizure of these men from a British mail steamer will lead to complications with England. We do not fear this at present. We shall undoubtedly have much diplomatic discussions, and a great deal of talk through the newspapers; but England will hesitate about a war with a country that has to supply her with an immense amount of food, for a population that is threatened with starvation, and whose money is even now keeping her workmen busy in the manufacture of large amounts of material of war, and for what? for the sake of two men whom she

will never get until they have had a rope round their necks long enough to put a stop forever to their plots, their treasons, their schemings, and their lives. Things will look very threatening, but there won't be any serious dispute. If there be, then look out for hard knocks! Commodore Wilkes has shown that the navy is not altogether in the hands of foggyism, and has done something to give the people confidence on that arm of the public service.

3d. On the Chesapeake the rebels have occupied in some force the two counties of Virginia that lie on the east side of that bay named Accomac and Northampton. General Dix is taking measures to reduce them which must end in their total surrender, as those in arms cannot get away, and must either surrender or be shot.

From Fortress Monroe we have no news, except that of busy preparation for the expeditions. No forward movement is yet expedient from that point.

Batteries are being erected on the west bank of the Potomac, which command the river, and render the passage up to Washington hazardous. No great harm is yet done. These batteries and display of force in that direction are supposed to be caused from a design to prevent the national forces from getting on the right flank of the rebel army at Manassas. And the seeming disposition of General McClellan to let them work is unquestionably a part of his plans, the wisdom of which we have faith will be manifest one of these days.

4th. The centre grand army in front of Washington remains constantly and steadily improving itself in drill and manoeuvring.—Important reconnaissances have been lately made, in which some of the Michigan regiments have been engaged. The result of these seem to indicate that the rebel army has been pressed backward on our left nearly to the Occoquan creek, and that the rebels maintain their position in the rear of Centreville. The divisions on the upper Potomac, under Generals Stone and Banks, remain stationary since Ball's Bluff.

5th. In Western Virginia the campaign is almost ended for the season. It is supposed that General Kelly is within a short distance of Winchester, and that gradually his position with those of the divisions near Romney, and even down to Gauley Bridge, under Rosecranz, are advancing with deliberation, but making each step sure as they press back Floyd and Lee. Certainly, in no instance has the forces of the Union taken a backward step as yet in Western Virginia, whilst the campaign there has been a severe one.

6th. Things in Kentucky are a little mixed. The affair at Picketon is good, and though not on such a large scale as at first telegraphed, will have the same effect as though it had been. It is not probable that any important movement will take place in Kentucky until General Buel takes command there and forms his plan of the campaign. In western



Kentucky and at Cairo and on the Mississippi preparations are being made to get ready for a combined movement; but it is not probable that an expedition down the Mississippi will be ready for some months yet.

7th. In Missouri the army, after having forced Price and McCulloch to withdraw their forces into Arkansas, has been withdrawn to the line of the railroad, for the purpose of being nearer their supplies, and also with a design of a co-operating movement that will be attempted on the Mississippi, and which, if successful, completely annihilates the efficiency of the Missouri traitors, and will also carry the war out of Kentucky into Tennessee and Mississippi. About the time that the Mississippi expedition gets ready we shall probably hear of operations at New Orleans going on with the fleet.

8th. Taken altogether the movements of the past month have infused much confidence into the nation, and the general success of the army and navy, with the capture of such important leaders as Slidell, Mason, Gwynn and Benham, indicates progress, and also that our army and navy and their officers are beginning to get rid of the notions that this war was to be conducted on peace principles.

#### Prodigious Pork.

In the early part of the week the jolly phiz of Henry Rattenbury, of Livonia, lured us into the busy mart to take a look at some pork, and *some* pork, it was. There were nine dressed hogs loaded down with fat like the hind legs of a glutted honey bee. They were fourteen months old, and the dressed weight of the nine was upwards of *two tons*, or nearly four hundred and fifty lbs. each. They were a cross of Suffolk and Essex, and had been fed mainly upon corn meal, wet up with water or milk. We heard a man offer him \$4.75 per cwt. for it, but Mr. R. had previously sold it for a trifle less than that. He challenges any body to beat this.

#### Geological Survey of Michigan.

Through the kindness of prof. WINCHELL, State Geologist, we have been furnished with an early copy of his first biennial report, embracing observations on the Geology, Zoology and Botany of the Lower Peninsula. It sets forth the progress of the Geological survey during the years 1859 and '60. From the nature of the work we value it highly, yet have not had time to give it a critical examination; but we shall improve an early opportunity to do so.

A copy of this important work is to be furnished to all editors in this state, by the Secretary of State.

WAS IT SORGHUM SYRUP?—The express last week brought us from Napoleon a bottle of the best syrup we ever tasted. We presume it was Sorghum syrup. The bottle was broken, when received; but there was enough left to test the article, and we would say that we would like to buy ten gallons of it at 75

cents a gallon. We don't know who was the kind donor, but we thank whoever it may have been to accept the above offer, and bring it right along. Also, we would like to have him tell our readers how he made it, if it was Sorghum, which we do not doubt.

#### Detroit Produce Prices.

Prices of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and eggs have slightly advanced. White wheat runs up to \$1.08; red 96 to 97; corn 37; oats 23; rye 40 to 41; barley 90 to \$1.00 per cwt. Beans 80 to \$1.00 per bush; potatoes 37 to 40; butter 11 to 12; eggs 14 to 15. Dressed hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.62. Apples 40 to 50 cts per bush.

Business in breadstuffs has recently been very active in New York, the sales for the week ending Nov. 13 being nearly 100,000 bushels in excess of those of the week previous, and at prices from one to two cts. per bush higher.

CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL, THE CONFEDERATE AMBASSADORS TO EUROPE.—This is the main war event since our last. The "San Jacinto," Commodore Wilkes, returning from the coast of Africa, and touching at Havana, learned that MASON and SLIDELL had left that port on the "Trent." Hearing that the pirate "Sampster" was in that vicinity, Commodore WILKES went in pursuit of her, and fell in with the "Trent" by accident. He then demanded the Ambassadors; and they were finally given up to him. Their ladies were with them on the "Trent," and an affecting scene occurred at their separation.—The San Jacinto brought the Ambassadors to Fortress Monroe, where they are held as prisoners.

A note from Mr. HALLETT, of Hillsdale, informs us that he does not deem it essential that cane for Syrup should be of uniform ripeness when crushed. He says he has made as good syrup from cane accompanied by and crushed with green suckers, as from that from which the green stalks and suckers had been separated.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILROAD TO LANSING.—The Lansing Journal, Nov. 18, says: "The directors of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad have been able, during the present week, to remove all liens upon the iron designed to finish the road to this city, and it will be immediately forthcoming, and that they are determined to complete the road to our town this winter."

"THE RIVAL AMERICAN CONFEDERACIES"—The *Westminster Review* for October prophesies the success of the Southern Confederacy, as to its independence; and further prophesies that this success will result in the downfall of slavery.

The refugees picture a deplorable state of matters in Norfolk and vicinity. The approach of winter is beginning to strike terror

to the poor, who only picture to themselves starvation in its most horrid form. Provisions of all kinds have suddenly advanced to enormous figures. Butter is selling at 65 cents per pound, bacon 60 cents, and other articles in like proportion.

#### Cutting the Tails of Cattle.

A man lately wrote to John Johnston to get his opinion in regard to the practice of cutting or slitting the tails of cattle. As the correspondence may interest some of our readers, we copy it:

"I would like your opinion in regard to the practice common in many portions of the country of cutting or slitting the tails of cattle. Do you consider it beneficial, injurious or useless, and, if either, will you be kind enough to give me your reasons? Do you ever practice it?—if so, at any special period of the year, and your method of doing it?—Would you advise me to do it at this time of the year, if you approve of it at all? I have forty three year old stoers in fine condition, and not fancying the practice, did not operate upon them in the spring; but have been urgently advised to do so by several friends. If demands upon your time and patience are not too great, I should be very glad of your opinion."

To which Mr. Johnston replies in the *Rural* as follows:

"Bleeding cattle in spring, either by neck, vein, or by cutting their tails, has been practiced by many stock-keepers ever since I remember anything, and that is over sixty years. I have owned and kept cattle all of fifty years, but never made a practice of bleeding any animal unless it was sick, as I consider the wholesale bleeding of cattle in spring, useless and barbarous. What would you think of the man who would call in his family physician every spring and have his whole family bled?—yet that would be no more absurd than the indiscriminate bleeding of his cattle every spring. If men would always do by their domestic animals as they would wish to be done by if they were in their place, with regard to feeding during the winter and spring, they would not think they required bleeding in spring in order to make them thrive. The practice must have originated in the dark ages, and has nearly become extinct, as not one in twenty, or I might say fifty, bleeds his cattle now unless sick, while forty years ago a vast majority did. I think they must also have given up that practice in both England and Scotland, as I hear nothing of it from the latest importations from my native country."

ZOLICOFFER'S MOVEMENTS.—Zollicoffer has abandoned his camp on the Cumberland Gap and retreated. He was last seen about six miles from Big Creek Gap, with 5,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery, giving out that he was falling back on Knoxville.

The curve of the earth is said to be eight inches in a mile.

## Selections.

### Fowls.

No greater luxury can be had in winter than fresh eggs and tender chickens; and yet few persons take any pains to have either.—Now, we may as well expect tender steak from a poor, half-frozen cow, as fresh eggs or tender chickens, if no care is taken of the fowls. As a general thing, hens are allowed to wallow round all winter in the snow, roost in the top of some old apple tree, and pick up a precarious means of existence where they can find it. If they do not starve, the flesh becomes tough, hard and dry; and if they do not freeze to death, they will generally appear in the spring minus their toes and the cocks minus the comb. It is useless to expect tender chickens from fowls thus kept. While the ground is covered with snow, they can get neither gravel nor lime, with which to manufacture shells for eggs, so that during the winter months, they are unproductive in any respect. Receipts are often given how to keep eggs fresh through the winter: "Place them in salt with the small ends downward," says one; "cover them with varnish," says another, but after all they are not fresh eggs. An attempt to beat the white into a froth will soon show the difference between them and newly laid eggs.

To have good, tender chickens and fresh new eggs during the winter, the hens want a warm house, well supplied with sand, lime and ashes, as well as good water. With these, they have the material for raticating their food and forming egg shell. To keep them healthy, they want something for food that will take the place of animal matter that they take, in summer, in the form of bugs, worms and grass hoppers. Some fine chopped fresh meat, should be given them daily, and a liberal supply of sunflower seed. The oily nature of this is, of itself, almost equal to meat, for keeping fowls "in good condition." The principal object of ashes is for them to wallow in, to keep themselves free from lice. Every one has noticed the apparent luxury it is for a hen to wallow in dry dust, and especially if there is ashes in it.—If hens are thus cared for, they will furnish not only fresh eggs through the winter, but will themselves be tender, fat and juicy. As the season is fast approaching for gathering our flower seed, we hope every farmer will lay in a good supply of it, follow these rules in managing his hennery, and send us a few chickens and fresh eggs for Christmas and New Year.—[Selected.]

**EARS OF THE HORSE.**—It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backward when on a journey, because this stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him; and while he is going, he cannot be much fatigued, or likely soon to become so. Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above, that they

may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in the front rank direct their ears forward, those in the rear direct them back, those in the centre turn them latterly or across; the whole troop seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches the general safety!"—[Selected.]

### Some Facts About Tobacco.

Rees' Cyclopaedia says a drop or two of the oil, placed on the tongue of a cat, produces convulsions and death in the space of a minute.

A college of physicians has said that not less than twenty thousand, in our land, annually die by the use of this poison.

Dr. Shaw names some eighty diseases, and says they may be attributed to tobacco.

Gov. Sullivan says: "My brother, Gen. Sullivan used snuff, and his snuff lodged him prematurely in the grave."

Bocarme, of Belgium, was murdered in two minutes and a half by a little nicotine, or alkali of tobacco.

Dr. Twitchell believed that sudden deaths and tobacco, among men, were usually found together, and he sustained this opinion by an array of facts altogether conclusive.

Three young men formed a smoking club, and they all died within two years of the time they formed it. The Doctor was asked what they died of. He said they were smoked to death.

A youth of sixteen fell dead, with a cigar in his mouth, in a dram shop. What caused his death? The coroner's inquest said:—"It was a mysterious act of God." The minister, at the funeral, consoled the friends by saying much the same thing. Physicians said it was "heart disease," and said nothing about the cause of the disease. A sensible woman, knowing the boy's habits, said, "Tobacco killed him." It deranged the action of the heart; it ceased to beat, and the victim fell!—[Selected.]

**VITALITY IN HORSES.**—Some experiments have recently been made in France by persons skilled in the veterinary art, with a view of ascertaining how long horses may live without food in certain contingencies, as, for example, being shut up in besieged places.—The following results have been noted: A horse may live for 25 days without solid food, and merely drink water. He may live seventeen days without eating or drinking. He can live only five days when consuming solid food, without drinking. After taking solid aliment for the space of ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water, in the sustenance of the horse, and the desire the animal must feel to be supplied with it. A horse which had been deprived of water for the space of three days, drank eleven gallons in the space of three minutes.—[Selected.]

**FINE AND COARSE WOOLED SHEEP.**—Senator Collamer of Vermont, in a speech on the Tariff and Wool Interest, in the United States Senate, called attention to the fact that England produces no fine wool, in the following language:—"To this day, England does not raise a pound of wool out of which you can make a yard of broadcloth such as any gentleman in this house wears. For a long time all her fine wool has come from abroad. After Spain went into the business of digging gold in South America, all her wool was exported to England, there manufactured, and sent back to Spain to be sold, and they dug gold to pay for it. The result has been, that while they have run down, England has run up." In regard to the quality of mutton from Merino sheep, he said:—"In Vermont, where we have so many fine woolled sheep, our people use little or no mutton, though we have a little lamb occasionally. I never saw any mutton there that compared at all with Virginia mutton which I see here."

**COTTON.**—We are credibly informed that a merchant in this city has realized from the sale of 3,000 bales of cotton over \$150,000—quite a snug little sum. Some people have the facility for making computations. We understand this party made his calculations some time since that cotton would rise beyond any point hitherto known. We have the argument he used, and certainly facts have born them out. Great stress is laid upon the expectation that the great expedition will open one or more cotton ports; but supposing it does will that force the cotton from the interior of the seaboard? This can only be done by a well-appointed and well armed force. Whether the cotton will come voluntarily, depends greatly upon the sentiments of the planter, and the solution of this problem presents one of the most interesting and important features of the war.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

**COMMODORE DUPONT.**—No one was better or as well qualified for the head of this great enterprise as Commodore Dupont. His whole heart is in his country's troubles and he would cheerfully die, as the gallant Lyon did, to promote her welfare. He entered the navy as a midshipman when just twelve years of age, and he is now in the prime of his physical life. With more than forty years experience in his profession, and a well disciplined and cultivated mind, he writes every quality which can distinguish a great naval captain. It does not in our estimation, detract from his abilities that he walks humbly before his God as a Christian soldier and gentleman. No one who has ever sailed with him who does not love and honor him, while no ships ever exhibited better discipline than those which he commanded. He was always firm, but kind; rigid, but lenient. No profanity ever polluted his lips, and no carelessness of living ever set a bad example to younger men who were serving under him.—[Philadelphia North American.]



**General McDowell on the Battle of Bull Run.**

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of a familiar conversation he had with General McDowell:

After dinner the general kindly showed me his plan of the battle of Bull Run, and all the papers connected with it. Although I had made up my mind long ago as to where the responsibility of our defeat rested, I was glad to see the positive proof that I was right.

Those papers make some queer revelations of mistakes and blunders by others, but which, altogether, did not defeat his well laid plans and well fought battle. Men may speak of this and that blunder of an officer, mismanagement of a battery, or cowardice of a regiment, all of which may be true, yet the simple great fact remains, McDowell did all he proposed to do—whipped the enemy, as their own papers acknowledge, when Johnston, whom Government had promised to take care of, came up. When McDowell mentioned the number of men he wanted, he expressly stated that this estimate left out Johnston's force entirely. Patterson was to take care of him—fight him on the spot or follow him in his retreat. This was an implied contract between him and the Government, which if he had not supposed would be carried out, he never would have marched with the force he did. I can imagine how much a man of his fine sensibilities must have suffered from the unjust abuse heaped upon him. Time, it is said, sets all things even, but if I am not very much mistaken, he will not wait for its slow justice, but will vindicate himself on the field of battle. A man of high culture, a finished soldier and officer, his promotion right on the top of defeat shows the estimation in which he is held by the Government, and is a tacit confession of its own culpability.

**Leaves.**

**EDITOR JOURNAL:** For several years I have made it a practice to collect, at this season of the year, a large quantity of leaves and store them in my barn. I have found them most excellent and convenient for litter, or bedding for stock during the winter. Supplying the animals with them in good quantity, they are kept clean as well as comfortable. Besides, the leaf makes a capital nutriment for vegetable growth where it is placed on the land. I have found the grass crop especially benefitted, I think, on grounds where I have put compost and manures very liberally mixed with leaves.

I am sure no farmer can be better employed, before the fall of snow, than in spending a few days in collecting leaves and carting them to the barn. This leaf harvest has been too little attended to, and not sufficiently valued by some farmers. Let me entreat such to try the experiment. Leaves can be collected in any quantity now.

My usual practice has been to rake together leaves, directly after a rain, into large piles,

When so raked together, they can be easily gathered in a cart; and being moist, can be packed together well. A large amount can thus be crowded into a cart body. Ah, yes, and how the herd laugh to see them thus borne to the hovel for their comfort! The "old fogies" who leave their stock to the mercy of a slovenly, filthy hovel, with no litter of any kind, never, perhaps, witnessed any of this gratitude in the good looks of their neglected, not to say abused, animals. Gather in the leaves!

**COMMON SENSE**

—[N. H. Journal of Agriculture.]

**The Leaf Crop.**

This very valuable crop is too often entirely overlooked. Multitudes of farmers have yet to gather their first leaf of harvest. Gardeners very generally appreciate the value of this article, and where it is accessible, it enters into their most valuable composts. Most farmers are so situated that they can gather leaves in large quantities and would readily do it, if they knew how well it would pay.

Chemical analysis shows that the leaves of plants are rich in fertilizing matter, much richer than the wood. Eleven per cent. of the leaves of the elm are ashes, while the wood only gives two per cent. Other trees show still greater difference. The constant growth of forest even upon poor land, is doubtless owing to the annual deposit of leaves upon the surface of the earth. These having drawn fertilizing matter from the surface where it is available. Every one has noticed the rank growth of grass where the leaves have been burned or allowed to decay. Nothing is better for the sty or stables than a good leaf bed. The time of rustling leaves has come in the garden, upon the lawn, in the orchard, and in the forest. Let them be gathered as the last of the harvest.—[Am Agriculturist.]

**A JOG TO JOHN BULL'S MEMORY**—The New York Times has a letter from Mr. Chas. Phillips, reminding the public that during the Canada rebellion, in 1837, scores of American citizens were thrown into prison at Toronto, Montreal, and all along the frontier, and many of them without the slightest suspicion of having been in any way connected with the rebellion. Mr. Phillips was thus arrested, and was confined for sixteen days in Toronto, when he had not expressed, either by word or deed, the slightest possible sympathy with the rebel cause. England then acted upon the laws of self defence and neither *habeas corpus*, treaties, laws, nor anything else, were permitted to stand in the way of whatever was essential to her own safety. She must allow us to follow her example now.

**SORGHUM IN OHIO.**—Manufacturing Sorghum syrup is the chief business just now.—Of course, farm work, is generally going on, but the cane is crowded into the mills as fast as possible, and they are kept running to their utmost capacity. The usual amount,

and more too, is grown in the Township, and in no season has it matured better. The Syrup made is better than ever, and some men are inclined to say that the Sorghum syrup as now made is an article superior to any other of any kind of cane.—[Painesville Tel.]

**A Grain Binder.**

An apparatus attached to a reaping machine for binding grain, exhibited at the late State Show, in Iowa, is thus described in the *Rural New Yorker*:

There was one machine which attracted considerable attention, and from all that we could gather of farmers present who had used it, merited all that it received. We refer to a simple, yet nondescript machine, called Burson's Grain Binder. This binder is attached to a reaper, and enables one man to bind the grain as fast as it is delivered to him by the raker, without leaving the platform at all. It will at once be apparent that this is not only a great saving of grain but a great saving of labor. The material of which the band is made is of small annealed wire, which costs but a trifle—fifteen or twenty cents worth being sufficient to bind an acre of grain. The sheaves are bound of any size from a diameter of a quarter of an inch to one of fourteen inches. It is not difficult to operate this machine, and an important advantage which is secured by their use is best expressed in the language of a farmer who had used one, and said to the writer, "We have got these hired men with their high wages in harvest time, in a tight place, sir. They can't dictate terms to us any longer, and compel us to surrender at discretion. Neither are we compelled to make slaves of our families in order to feed a half score of hungry men. We can do our harvesting with the help we ordinarily use on the farm, and without waste, too." This is about as concise a statement of its advantages as a man could make. It has now been used two seasons, and all experiments have been made with a view to its perfection, and all suggested improvements are at once adopted, if well established. We expect it, or some binder, will become as essential to the Western farmer as the reaper now is.

**McCLELLAN'S MARRIAGE**—A few years since General McClellan offered his hand in marriage to Miss Eden Marcy, a beautiful and accomplished lady, a daughter of Colonel Marcy, of the United States army. Colonel Marcy objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. McClellan at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad, at a salary of \$8,000 a year, and three years since he was married to Miss Marcy, and now, having re entered the army, is General commanding in chief.

In Southern Illinois, considerable quantities of cotton have been raised this season, and sold to the cotton factory in Chicago. This cotton is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to a good quality of some of southern production.

## Winter Amusements.

The people of the Northern States are not going to forego their usual cold weather amusements the coming season, on account of the war, and even if such a thing were possible, it would not by any means be desirable. Those who labor physically or mentally will need their relaxation and recreation as much as ever, and surely we are not so much reduced by war, that our usual amusements must be deemed ill timed or in bad taste. But at the same time, it would be well if the balls, and parties, and sleigh rides might be merged in some other form of amusements, which would be equally as pleasant, and at the same time have a patriotic intent to furnish our soldiers with clothing and other useful articles. This double object might be obtained by the introduction of social meetings, or "sociables," into every village or every school district, where the old and young might come together and work for the soldiers, and have social times. A series of such meetings as those, held every one or two weeks during the winter, would be productive of much good to the brave fellows who are fighting our battles for us, and would be a source of much rational enjoyment besides. Such sociables might be started in any village if some patriotically inclined individual would only take hold of the matter; and if balls and such costly amusements should be dispensed with this winter, and all classes devote their surplus funds to the good of the soldiers, and at the same time have their customary enjoyment by carrying into effect some plan like the above, it would be a consummation very much to be desired.—[*Springfield Republican*.]

**WANTED—MITTENS**—Unless the army of the Union winters further down in Dixie than Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, there will soon be an imperative call for protection for the hands of our soldiers. Half a million pairs of warm woolen mittens will be wanted before a month. Handling the musket with be numbed fingers is not a pleasant task; and, in fact, more soldiers are said to have been disabled from this cause in the Crimea than from any other. Here, then, is a chance for nimble patriotic fingers. Let the Ladies, in place of investing in Berlin wool, buy stout, gray yarn, and replace the work of fleecy broidery by the knitting of nice, warm gloves for the stout musket-bearing hands that are now sustaining the cause which makes their homes worth having. Every lady should see to it that she gives at least one soldier "the mitten."—[*Exchange*.]

**THE MICHIGAN FARMER.**—The Editor of the *Farmer* reminds us that in a late notice of his esteemed paper, we omitted to say that one dollar will secure it for eight months, and two dollars for a year and a half. These are extraordinary low rates for a weekly of sixteen three-column pages. We get a number of valuable Agricultural periodicals, but we think there is none that ought to supersede with the farmers of Michigan, the only paper in this State devoted exclusively to themselves and families. The *Michigan Farmer* first, and then as many more of a like character as they please, would be our recommendation.—[*Wolverine Citizen*.]

## Youths' Department.

## Rare Chance for the Girls.

To any young lady who will send us the name of a new subscriber for the *Farmer*, accompanied by the pay for eight months or more, we will send post paid a copy of complete instructions for either of the following kinds of Painting: Celestial, Italian Landscape, Grecian Oil, and Crystal or Oriental. Thousands of copies of these four together have been sold at \$1, but we will send the choice in them for each new subscriber obtained by a young lady; and by obtaining four the whole set may be secured.

Now, girls, here is a chance to earn something in a good cause. A little pains and perseverance will enable you to secure these complete lessons.—Let us hear from you soon. Remember to specify which kind you want.

## A Remarkable Dog.

In the fall of 1843 I made a journey from central New York down through the eastern part of Pennsylvania to the city of Philadelphia, in a lumbering old stage coach. To make matters as disagreeable as possible it chanced that early one evening I was roused from a sort of traveling daze by a sort of crash and jar, and the settling down of the front part of the vehicle. The fore part of the axle-tree had broken close to the fore-wheel, and until it could be repaired we could not proceed further.

"There is a small village back here about three miles," said the driver "to which I am going to take the horses, and you may either come with me or get lodging at the farmhouse close by."

As I was the only passenger, I preferred the nearest lodgings; and getting the driver to assist me in removing my luggage thither, I asked entertainment of the farmer, who assented in a cordial manner; and in less than an hour I was seated at table, and doing ample justice to the good cheer before me.

The family of Mr. Mansfield—for such was the name of the worthy farmer—consisted of himself, wife, a pretty daughter of fourteen, and a large English mastiff. I have included the dog because his wonderful sagacity entitled him to a rank much higher than an ordinary beast.

Before I knew anything of the remarkable qualities of the animal, I was peculiarly attracted to him by a certain air of stately dignity combined with gentleness and the almost human look of intelligence that beamed from his eyes. It seemed, when he looked at me steadily and heard me speak, as if he really knew what I said, and more than once, I caught myself fancying that he was about to reply.

"That is a very fine dog you have, Mr. Mansfield," I casually remarked, as I drew back from the table and saw the eyes of the animal fixed so gently and comprehensively upon mine. "At what price do you value him?"

"His weight in diamonds could not purchase him, sir!" replied the farmer.

"Indeed?"

"No, sir; he is one of us—one of the fam-

ily, I may say—and I would quite as soon think of disposing of my wife, or my daughter Hattie, there, as of selling him."

"There must be a very strong attachment between you, certainly," I rejoined.

"Indeed there is; a bond of union that nothing but death can sever. A most extraordinary animal, sir, is Bruno; and to him, under God, I am indebted for the life of my darling child! Only for him, sir, this would long since have been a house of mourning."

"You excite my curiosity; will you not favor me with the story?"

"Presently I will, sir. But first let me show you how much Bruno knows and understands. Where did you place the candlestick last night, Hattie, when you went to bed?"

"On the table, father."

"Is it there now?"

"No, sir; I brought it down this morning."

"And the extinguisher?"

"I left that on the table."

"You may go and get it. Stay!" he continued, as she rose to obey, "You may not be able to find it in the dark, and Bruno can. Go and get it Bruno."

The dog, who had been looking at us and seemingly listening to the conversation, now quietly arose, and going to the door, which opened upon a stairway, he stretched himself upward, lifted the latch with one paw, pulled the door open with the other, and disappeared. In a few moments he returned with an extinguisher in his mouth, which he carried straight to his master.

"Give it to Hattie" said the master.

The dog at once advanced to the girl.

"I think mother wants it," laughed Hattie.

The dog immediately went to Mrs. Mansfield, who was busy drying some dishes and placing them upon an old fashioned cupboard.

"Poor Bruno!" said the mistress with a smile; they are only trying you; but if you will go over to the fire-place, and take a seat till I am done, I will relieve you of your charge."

"No human being could have shown a more ready comprehension of everything spoken in an ordinary tone than did the sagacious brute; and as he walked over with a stately step and seated himself as directed, with the extinguisher still in his mouth, I involuntarily uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"I suppose you think this is a very clever trick which he has been taught," observed the farmer, turning to me with a triumphant smile; "but I assure you, upon my honor, I never asked him to do the same thing before."

Of course, I was all amazement. What, save the power of speech, was the dividing line between this brute and the human species? After trying him several times more in different ways, and thus proving him to have a knowledge of all that was said to him, Mr.



Mansfield proceeded to relate the following exciting and interesting incident :

"Six years ago last summer," began the worthy farmer, "on a cold and drizzly after noon, I drove down to the village to get my horse shod, and being detained till nearly dark, Hattie was sent by her mother to fetch the cows from a distant pasture. There seemed to be sufficient daylight for the purpose when she first set out; but night came fast and suddenly, and when I got home Hattie had not yet returned. From the very moment of being told whither she had gone, I felt a strange uneasiness about the poor girl; for the night had set in intensely dark, and her path lay over a rugged hill, through a patch of woods, and across the neck of a miry swamp, where I had made a safe foot path by sinking some logs in the treacherous ground, and constructing a rude bridge across the sluggish stream. But should either she or the cows miss this bridge, and get into the swamp, there was danger of their being mired and suffocated; therefore, it was with a good deal of anxiety that myself and wife, lighted by a lantern, hurried over the perilous spot, hoping to meet Hattie on the way.

"A fine, misty rain was steadily falling, and clouds hung about the earth like a fog, so that it was possible to see only a few feet with the aid of the light, and not an inch without it. Judging from a careful inspection that the cattle had not crossed the bridge, we went over to the pasture in search of them, calling Hattie loudly all the time. We found most of the animals at no great distance; but two animals were missing, and the poor child was not to be discovered. Then we became alarmed in earnest, and commenced a search for her, hurrying from one point to another, and shouting her name and hallooing continually; this we did for a couple of hours; and then my poor wife sat down and wrung her hands in deep despair. I suggested to her that Hattie might even then be at home alarmed at our absence, and this inspired her mother with sufficient strength and hope to get there, where she sank down under a new disappointment helpless as a child.

Ab, sir, that was a time of terrible trial to me,—my sweet child lost, my wife utterly prostrated, and not another soul near to give me aid and sympathy. I could not stand it long; I at once hurried to the nearest neighbor. The man immediately set off to rouse other neighbors, and his family accompanied me home. By midnight quite a party had assembled at the house here, but it was decided not to begin the search for Hattie until the next morning.

At daybreak seven of us went off in quest of the poor child, taking along a couple of dinner horns and some three or four rifles, in hopes of reaching her by sounds louder than our calls and shouts. We took the regular cow-path to the pasture, and searched through the swamp thoroughly in the vicinity of the

bridge. The pasture was hilly and much covered with trees and bushes, and we were several hours getting through with that; then we spread off in different directions, and occupied the day without success. O, what a horrible night was that to me which followed.

For four days we scoured the country in every direction, but without getting any tidings of the poor child; and then all, even the most sanguine in finding her, gave her up as utterly lost; and completely worn out and heart broken, I threw myself down, wishing for death to relieve me of my misery.

It was on this evening that a younger brother who had been away on a journey up the country, returned with Bruno, who had been his sole traveling companion. The sight of the dog, whose sagacity had long been the wonder of all who knew him, excited a faint hope in my breast that he might yet find his young mistress, either living or dead; and with this idea uppermost in my mind, half insane as I was, I talked to him on the sad affair just as if he were blessed with the understanding of a human being. Never shall I forget the sorrowful but singularly comprehensive expression of his brown eyes, as he kept them fixed upon mine all the while I was speaking to him; and, when I had done he turned away with a low, mourning whine, and suddenly disappeared."

Early the next morning my brother shouldered his rifle, and announced his intention of trying his fortune in a fresh search for the poor child; but all the men had gone home, and I was too much broken down with grief to accompany him, and so, calling for the dog, and not finding him, he set off alone.

It was somewhere about the middle of the day that I was sitting by the bed of my nearly distracted wife, trying to soothe and console her as best I could, when suddenly Bruno, whom I had entirely forgotten in the meantime, came bounding into the room, looking soiled and fatigued, as if from a journey, and at once began to bark and whine in a strange, peculiar manner, running to and fro between me and the door.

"I do believe the dog has found the child," exclaimed I, starting to my feet with a new hope.

"God grant it!" cried my wife wringing her hands.

"Try and be calm, at least till I return," said I, feeling a new life in my veins.

I hurried out, the dog preceding me and barking joyously. He then struck off in a direction different from any we had taken in our search for the girl, barking excitedly, looking back every few steps; and thus seeming to urge me to follow him. This I did, as fast as the nature of the ground would permit, running most of the way. Into and through the deep, dense wood, down a gloomy hollow, and up the steep sides of a wild, rocky mountain, the faithful dog led me a distance of three miles, keeping just so far in advance, and always timing his gate to mine.

At length we reached a spot more wild, rocky and gloomy than I had yet seen: and, climbing to the top of a sort of bluff, Bruno gave vent to a series of strange sounds, something between a bark, a howl, and a wail, alternately looking back to me and down at some object evidently far below him. Pressing forward, with emotions that I have no language to describe, but which seemed to still the very beatings of my heart, and rendered me sick and faint, I gained a footing beside the dog, and looking down into a pit or basin, surrounded on all sides by precipitous rock—a strange formation of nature indeed—I beheld my poor child stretched out on the earth, motionless, and, as I then believed, dead. My brain reeled at the sight, and it is a wonder I did not fall. Perhaps I did; for how I got down to her I never knew; but my next remembrance is of sitting on the earth, clasping the poor, bruised, starved creature in my arms, thanking God with all my heart that I held my living, breathing child.

I took off my coat, tore it into strips, lashed the child to my back, clambered up the rocks, and thus conveyed her home, and faint-ed with fatigue and emotion just inside the doorway.

That she eventually recovered you have an evidence in her presence here to night.

In searching for the missing cows, she had lost her way, and becoming frightened she had wandered off, she knew not whither, and had fallen over the rock during the night, injuring herself so severely as to be unable to escape from the pit, where she had remained five mortal days without food. Only for this noble animal, her bones might have been bleaching there to this day, and myself and wife been crushed with a calamity that would have left us childless. By what strange instinct, reason, sagacity, or what you will, the dog had found her, I am unable to say; but the fact itself would have been sufficient, had I ever been a doubter or a skeptic, to have made me a firm believer in the watchful care and inscrutable ways of a Divine Providence. Do you wonder, now, sir, that no money can purchase Bruno?"

The next morning, when the stage came along in good repair, and I took leave of the worthy farmer and his family, I held out my hand to the noble dog, who placing his paw in it with a dignified gravity, gave me a parting look of intelligence that haunts me to this day, and which, were I an artist, should long since have been drawn upon canvases. Had that animal a mind and soul? Sometimes, when I compare him with the human brutes I meet almost daily, I am tempted to believe he had both, and that the latter have neither. —[Selected.]

Answer to the enigma in the last Farmer is "Harriet Beecher Stowe." Answered by F. H. G., of Clayton, Samuel Gardner, of Matteson, and Dorleska L. Hemingway, of Hadley.

We receive now and then an enigma with

## Useful Information.

**IMPACTION OF THE CROP IN FOWLS.**—Our domestic fowls are very often liable to an enormous distension of the crop by food which, in the absence of secretion, and from the quantity accumulated, becomes hard and incapable of being moved from the distended cavity. The fowl lingers on without appetite, and manifesting great dulness, torpor and progressive emaciation. Death soon puts an end to the case, and then alone, in the majority of instances, the enormous crop indicates the nature of the fatal malady.

**TREATMENT.**—In mild cases, this consists in pouring tepid water in the gullet, and manipulating the crop so as to soften its contents and press them back through the mouth or onward into the stomach. In severe cases no hesitation should be experienced in making a bold incision, evacuating the crop, and drawing the lips of the wound together by silver-wire tissue. The fowl must then be fed for a few days on materials which do not need to lodge in the crop in order to be prepared for the action of the gizzard, and well-broken down meat with sloppy bread and milk are the best forms of food for it.—[*Prof. Gamgee*.]

**BURNING CLAY SOIL.**—Stiff clay soils are sometimes greatly improved by burning a portion of the surface. The burned clay loses its tenacity, and being mixed with that which is unburned, a more friable soil is produced.—The burning of clay, however, deprives it of the power to retain fertilizing salts, which it naturally possesses in a high degree. This subject was alluded to in a late lecture by Mr. Holland before the Evesham Farmer's Club. He said:—"Professor Way had two large boxes made, one of which was filled with burnt, and the other with unburnt clay. In these a strong solution of salt and water was poured, holes being left in the lower part of the boxes for the solution, after percolating through the clay, to escape by. It was found that that which ran through the unburnt clay came out almost tasteless, whilst the burnt clay allowed the solution to come away almost as strongly impregnated with salt as when it was first poured into it. The advantage of burning clay was, that in doing so a very large portion of the ground was laid open to the action of the atmosphere, which was of great service, for a large amount of nitric acid and ammonia came down from the sky and strengthened the soil, if the earth was only open to receive it. That was one of the advantages of deep tillage and of burning the soil upon very heavy land."—*Ex.*

**HORSE SHOEING—FORGING.**—W. H. Ladd of Richmond, Ohio, writes us that if J. T. T. will have his mare's fore feet pared down as much as they will bear at the toes, and then put shoes on with high square heels and no toe corks, and reverse this with the hind feet, putting on shoes with toe corks set well un-

der, and no heel corks, the probability is that she will quit forging.—[*American Stock Journal*.]

**Hoeing Doubly Useful.**

Hoeing between crops, in the garden or the field, when properly performed, accomplishes at the same time two of the most important operations in cultivation,—namely, the destruction of weeds and the pulverization of the soil. The scratching and scraping with the Dutch and draw hoes, as is usually performed, no doubt cuts the young weeds to the surface, and in this way gets rid of the annuals, but many bi-annuals and most perennials, instead of being destroyed, are rather strengthened by the operation, while the pulverization of the soil is not effected beyond an inch in depth. If hoeing were commenced when weeds have only made their cotyledon leaves, say from half an inch to an inch in height, and were the Vernon or Spanish hoes substituted for the Dutch and draw hoes, the weeds would not only be completely eradicated, but the soil would be loosened to the depth of six or seven inches. Another advantage the Vernon or Spanish hoes have over those in modern use is, that the operation may be performed between rows of root crops without injury to the tubers or bulbs, which often sustain great injury from being wounded by the others.—[*Scottish Farmer*.]

**PROFITS OF BEE KEEPING.**—R. H. Davis, of Larone, Mo., writes to the Maine Farmer, giving an account of the profits of his small apiary during the year 1861. In the spring of that year, Mr. Davis had four swarms, which being wintered through, he valued at five dollars each, or twenty dollars. These four swarms sent out during the season ten new swarms; eight of which were worth, in the fall, four dollars each, or thirty-two dollars. The other two swarms had not honey enough to winter on. It was, therefore, strained and sold (thirty pounds,) at ten cents per pound, which amounted to three dollars. From the eight new swarms, Mr. Davis sold two hundred and fifty-eight pounds of box honey, at twelve and a half cents per pound, amounting to thirty-two dollars and twenty-five cents. There was also some wax made, not taken into account. The old stock of bees were reckoned at four dollars each in the fall, the same as the new swarms. This gives a clear profit of \$67.25 from four swarms in one season.

**CHANGING SEED.**—The practice of frequently changing seed is now recognized in many sections as essentially necessary to the production of a first-rate crop. We all know that the practice of procuring seed-potatoes from a distance—say 20 or 25 miles, and from a different kind of soil, has a most marked influence on the product. While the rationale of this is not quite obvious, the fact is indisputable. The same result follows also in the management of corn, wheat, pumpkins, beans, and garden-seeds, even where ex-

changes are made between farmers in the same neighborhood, and where there is no very marked difference in the geological or mineral characteristics of the soil in the respective localities. Let those who have never tried the experiment do so—on a small scale at first, if they are at all sceptical, and mark the results, both as regards quantity and quality of crop.—[*Selected*.]

**ICED GRAPES.**—Take large close bunches of fine ripe thin-skinned grapes, and remove any that are imperfect. Tie a string in a loop at the top of the stem. Strain into a deep dish a sufficient quantity of white of egg. Dip the bunches of grapes into it, immersing them thoroughly. Then drain them, and roll them about in a flat dish of finely powdered loaf sugar till they are completely coated with it, using your fingers to spread the sugar into the hollows between the grapes. Hang up the bunches by the strings till the icing is entirely dry. They should be dried in a warm place. Send them to the supper table at a party, on glass dishes.

**SWEET APPLE PUDDING.**—An excellent pudding is made with sweet apples, sliced in a dish, and a batter of Indian meal, made by stirring it into boiling milk first to scald and get the proper thickness, and then pour it warm upon the apples. First scatter sugar among the apples, and stir some into the batter. We cook ours without any other seasoning, except sugar. The milk should be sweet and good, and when it is baked, eaten with butter, or sweet cream. Bake slowly a couple of hours.

**HOW TO BOIL RICE.**—Put one quart of water in a pot, boil it, wash half a pound of rice, and throw it into the boiling water; boil for ten minutes, or until each grain is rather soft, but separate; drain it in a colander; put it back into a pot that you have slightly greased with butter, let it swell slowly near the fire, or in the oven until wanted; a little butter may be added; each grain will then swell up and be well separated.

**HOW TO MAKE CORN GRIDDLE CAKES.**—Scald at night half the quantity of meal you are going to use, mix the other with cold water, having it the consistency of thick batter; add a little salt and set it to rise; it will need no yeast. In the morning the cakes will be light and crisp. Skimmings, where meat has been boiled, is best for frying them with.—Fry slowly.

**VIRGINIA PUDDING.**—One pint of Indian meal, one pint of powdered sugar, half a pint wheat flour, half a pound of butter, one nutmeg, one tea-spoonful of cinnamon and four eggs; rub the butter and sugar to a cream; beat the eggs; stir the meal and eggs alternately into the butter and sugar, and add the spice; bake in a buttered dish, and turn out; serve with sauce.

**HORSE SHOEING FOR WINTER.**—The *Working Farmer* says that some blacksmiths seem to forget that horses shod in the Winter should have the inner side of the shoe of such configuration as to let go easily of snow balls formed within the hoof. It only requires a gradual increase in size outward, with no dovetailing in figure, and each ball, almost as fast as formed, will readily be parted with.

**INDIAN CORN.**—Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* says: "In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility, and in adaption to the various necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute want of the adult system than any other single substance in nature."



## Farmer Contributors.

1776 to 1861.

BY MRS. M. P. A. CROZIER.

"What's that my son?—did my ears hear aright?  
Methought 'twas a bugle-note calling to battle!"  
"Aye, father, the soldiers are leaving to-night;  
Over the pavement the cavalry rattle."  
"The soldiers! what soldiers? when I was a boy  
I listed—I fought under Washington—say,  
Is't the British again? why, George, tell me why  
The bugle is calling the young men to-day!"  
"Nay, father, no foreigners ravage the land;  
Our country's betrayed by the children she cher-  
ished!"  
"Betrayed!—Base Arnold was traitor!—whose hand  
Dares again threat the shrine for which brave War-  
ren perished?"  
"Betrayed, did you say? lift me up from my bed!  
Have I lived but to die with the country I love?"  
"Nay, father, her true sons defend her—your head!  
Let it rest on my bosom!—and God rules above  
As He ruled when you fought at old Yorktown! we trust  
In the Arm of the Mighty, the Heart of the Just."  
"Yes, that's right! that is right! trust in God and be  
brave!"  
"Betrayed! where's my flag? my eyes! my poor eyes!  
I can look on its glory no more! Heaven save  
From the dust the proud flag I have waved to the  
skies!"  
"Where's my sword—my old sabre! my son, I bequeath  
This relic of liberty's triumph to thee!  
I have kept the blade bright! for our country unshenth  
The old sword again!—the land must be free!"  
"And the flag—go my son! I can die here alone!  
It is tattered—no matter, the stars are all there!  
Go lift the old banner again—I have done  
With things earthly—go fight for the flag of your  
sires!"  
"I have thought to be wrapped in its folds when I died,  
But I will not, I cannot withhold it to-day!  
Take my blessing, my boy! linger not by my side!  
Leave the dying old man in his chamber to pray."  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE—NUMBER FIFTY SEVEN.

## DANIEL.

The history of this prophet seems intend-  
ed to show, that some men will be great and  
good, in the most unfavorable circumstances.  
He was born in a corrupt age. He was car-  
ried off to a heathen land. He was raised up  
a politician in a corrupt court. He was still  
in the condition of a slave although advanced  
to high office and power. And Solomon tells  
us that the earth is disquieted for a servant  
when he reigneth. But the wickedness of the  
times did not corrupt his morals, slavery did  
not degrade the elevation of his mind, honor  
and power never made him proud, and the at-  
traction of a pompous pagan worship never  
induced him to forget his religion.

Some think he was but ten or twelve years  
of age when carried to Babylon. He could  
not have been more than seventeen or eight-  
een, for he lived through the whole seventy  
years of the captivity, and was still fit for busi-  
ness, under the Persian dynasty. Why he  
refused to partake of the generous fare, pro-  
vided for the children in the royal palace,  
does not appear. There may have been  
swine's flesh used in the preparing of it, or  
what is more likely, Daniel considered the  
seventy years of captivity years of mourning,  
and although his lot fell in a favored spot, yet

he considered it no time to indulge in royal  
luxury, while his brethren were in affliction.

At all events he wished to eat nothing but  
pulse, or, as Gesenius has it, greens, and on  
this light food he and his companions were  
healthier and better, than those who used  
richer fare. Perhaps his vigorous old age was  
owing in part to the abstemiousness of his  
youth. So great was the progress which Dan-  
iel and his companions made in study, that  
when the king examined all the young men  
together, he found the young Jews by all  
odds the best. Soon after this Daniel's inter-  
pretation of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar  
drew him into particular notice, so that he  
and his companions were put in important  
posts. Here they would have an opportuni-  
ty, in many instances, of relieving the oppres-  
sion which the poor groaned under, and thus  
already were they beginning to be as dew  
among the nations. By their faithfulness  
they fulfilled Jeremiah's vision of the figs.—  
When Daniel had been eight years in Babylon,  
Jeremiah saw, in a vision, two baskets of figs.  
The one basket had figs large, rich and juicy,  
the others were small, tough and withered. He  
was told that this represented the two classes  
of the Jews in captivity. When there was an  
effort made long afterwards to bring them in-  
to trouble about the worship of God, it re-  
sulted in a miracle, which caused the name of  
Jehovah to be heard of through the whole  
empire.

During the reigns of Evil Merodach, Neb-  
uchadnezzar's son, and Belshazzar his grand-  
son, Daniel was neglected, so that there was  
but one to think of him to interpret the hand-  
writing on the wall. For this he was made  
the third ruler in the kingdom. This was an  
honor which he little desired from Belshazzar.  
And indeed it was little worth. Already one  
post was running to meet another to tell the  
king of Babylon that his city was taken at  
one end. "The men of war were affrighted."  
Belshazzar was killed and the Medes and  
Persians took the power.

Under Darius the Median, Daniel was again  
called into public employment. Here his fa-  
vor with the king excited envy among the ru-  
lers, who prevailed on the weak minded Da-  
rius to sign a decree that there should be no  
prayer in the whole kingdom for thirty days.  
Now Daniel might have prayed in secret du-  
ring these thirty days, and no one would have  
known anything about it. But like his com-  
panions in the case of worshipping the image,  
he took the bolder course, and prayed pub-  
licly in his house three times a day, as former-  
ly. The spies soon reported this to his ene-  
mies, who accused him to the king. Gladly  
would the king have spared him, but like many  
a one since, he was driven by the foolish pride  
of being consistent, to do what he disapproved  
of.

By his order the innocent Daniel was put in-  
to the den of lions. The next morning bright  
and early the king was at the cave, and in-  
quired, "O Daniel, servant of the living God,  
is thy God whom thou servest continually

able to deliver thee from the lions?" In this  
question we see a few beams of light glim-  
mering through heathenish darkness. Great  
was the joy of the king to find Daniel able to  
answer, and to see him come out safe and  
well.

Darius the Median reigned two years.—  
When he died, Cyrus the Persian, his nephew  
and son-in-law, came to the throne. Through  
Daniel's influence that liberal minded prince  
made a decree giving permission to the captive  
Jews to return to their own land. He also re-  
turned to them the precious vessels which the  
Babylonians had taken from the temple and  
gave all facilities for rebuilding Jerusalem.

Daniel did not see proper to return with  
them. He lived three years after this, but  
still he was now very old to undertake such  
a journey; he had no family, and he would no  
doubt be more useful to his countrymen by  
staying at court to look after their interest  
there. He closed his life in Babylon, and the  
Bible tells us that he will stand in his lot at  
the end of the days.

## Home.

A homeless wanderer once sang "Home,  
sweet home," and a thousand hearts have  
caught up the music of his song, and felt its  
vibrations thrilling their very being. The hu-  
man soul was made to answer to that melody.  
The glorious harp that always lies within our  
bosoms, that harp so sensitive to the breath-  
ing of the air around it, can but burst into  
accord when that air is stirred by the  
gushing song of home.

The sick child, absent from the paternal  
roof, cries, "I want to go home!" Careless  
youth, but a little while away, is often found  
in tears for its associations. Young manhood  
seeks a life companion, that it may enjoy the  
blessing of a home. Maidenhood is very hap-  
py with its thoughts of a cottage or a man-  
sion where, not a long time in the future, the  
girl shall be the wife, and have a resting-place  
all her own. Maturity is but a dove upon a  
waste of waters, if it have no ark wherein to  
fold its wings; and age is blest when sleeping  
by the fireside of some loving household, and  
and dreaming of a home with the immortals.

Blessings, then, on those who build up  
homes that are worthy of the affections of the  
human heart! So is earth made more like  
Heaven!

M. P. A. C.

## From Ingham County.—That Bull!

VEVAY, Nov. 14th, '61.

Mr. DOTY:—Dear Sir, Enclosed I send the  
amount which I paid last year for the *Farm-  
er*. I have no good reason for not sending  
in the amount sooner, except for the past week  
or ten days preparing for winter, for Nov. has  
kept me at home and I had no one dollar  
bills. But the little notice on the first page  
of the paper has had some effect on myself,  
and I hope it will on others, for I like the  
*Michigan Farmer*. I am taking the *Rural  
New Yorker* the present year, besides three  
other papers. Well, that is quite a number

for a farmer these times, and I said I must stop some of these papers; and though we like the *Rural*, we have concluded to let that stop instead of the *Farmer*.

I see in the *Farmer* that Mr. Johnstone noticed the stock at our county fair more than I was aware of, and for Ingham county with other counties of this State, I was very sorry there should have been such an animal there as he described. But for the Farmers of the county I was glad he gave the animal the description that he did. For, O, such a bull!

I might fill the remainder of this sheet; but I dare not, because I know business men get more in less space than I can do.

But seeing there is a little something in this besides the writing, you will please put up with it this time and excuse errors.

Yours truly,

D. L. CADY.

[Our friends need not apologise for a brief chat about matters and things. We enjoy them, and solicit them. Mr. C.'s remittance pays till Jan. 1st, 1863.—Ed. *Farmer*.]

#### The Time to Purchase and Plant Trees.

It is already late for the purchase and removal of trees the present autumn, and what is to be done must be done quickly. Indeed, it would now be imprudent to order trees to be packed and sent to any distance, involving the risk of delay, or exposure to freezing while out of the ground. It is, in all cases, preferable to secure them during the month of October, in this climate.

Much may be said in favor of fall planting; and, indeed, the writer would prefer it, in dry and well sheltered grounds, where only apples are to be planted; but, as a rule, in our uncertain and often trying climate, it is believed to be unsafe.

Nurserymen, as a matter of economy, are compelled to grow their trees too much crowded in the nursery rows, and to secure the necessary growth by free manuring—Trees grown in this manner are often subjected to a severe trial, by removal from the shelter of the nursery to the open exposure of the orchard; and, when this is done in autumn, the freezing winds and fitful sun of winter often decimate their numbers.

A winter of unusual severity will often injure trees, even in the shelter of the nursery, especially if the growth has been continued late in autumn; and such trees are not unfrequently purchased, in the spring, before this injury has become obvious to any but the most thorough and careful observer.

To avoid these dangers, by far the safest plan is to procure trees as soon as the autumnal frosts have denuded them of their foliage, and, immediately at their arrival, select a dry spot, well sheltered from the north and west winds, and heel them in for winter; and, if no danger is to be apprehended from mice, it may be well to throw a little straw or other litter over the tops. Let them lie in this situation till time for transplanting in the spring. Trees thus cared for will pass our

most trying winters with entire safety; and, if planted out in the spring, will commence the season with constitutions unimpaired, and with the entire growing season in which to accommodate themselves to the demands of their new locality; to say nothing of the fact that they have thus been made to avoid the risks and trials of a winter.

As many readers may not fully understand what is meant by the technical term "heeling in," we add the following directions:

Dig a shallow trench, of any desirable length, throwing the earth all upon the side upon which the tops of the trees are to be placed; then place the roots of the trees therein, with the trunks lying across the bank of earth thrown out, taking care to spread them so thinly that the earth, when thrown over the roots, may be able to well fill the spaces among them; then throw over the roots, and well up the trunks, the earth opposite the tops, forming a new trench, in which may be placed the roots of a new tier of trees, with the tops in the same direction. These roots are to be covered in the same manner, and the process continued till the trees are all disposed of.

When trees are properly heeled in, the tops will lie so near the earth that, in most winters, the drifting snow will nearly or quite cover them.

With tender trees, the safer course is to heel them in with the tops so low that they may be entirely covered, either with earth or litter.

In all cases, especial care must be had not to allow water to accumulate about the roots.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Nov. 18th, 1861.

#### Prune and Cover your Grapes.

Most of our choicest varieties of grapes have the habit of continuing their growth late in autumn, in consequence of which the wood is but imperfectly ripened. In ordinary seasons this difficulty is not so great as to occasion serious difficulty, especially after plants have acquired age, and are consequently less inclined to be over-vigorous. To be sure, a few varieties are found of such abundant hardiness as to be a match for our severest winters; but it is believed that even these, hardy as they are, would be all the more productive for a little judicious protection.

To do this, the most eligible plan is to apply the knife to them in November, any time before the advent of freezing weather, cutting away all the wood not needed for next year's fruiting, and lay them down, covering them slightly with earth; or, if no danger is apprehended from mice, a little straw or other litter, with something placed upon it, to prevent blowing away, will be sufficient. The covering must be removed in the spring, before the swelling of the buds, and the vines again placed upon the trellis.

Complaint is sometimes made that, as vines become large, they cannot be laid down,

without danger of breaking. A remedy for this will be found in the adoption of the renewal system of training, as laid down in horticultural works. This consists in planting the vine at the centre of the trellis, suffering two sprouts to grow from the root the first season, pinching off all laterals after they have made three or four leaves, or less if the plant is not vigorous. At the opening of the second spring, these two shoots must be brought down to a horizontal position, in opposite directions, along the foot of the trellis. During the second season, shoots must be trained perpendicular to the trellis; about one to each foot in length of these horizontals. At the fall pruning, each alternate one of these uprights must be cut away, and the others cut to the height of the trellis, or as high as the wood is well ripened. Those remaining uprights will be bearing wood for next season. These are to be laid down for the winter, and they will fruit the next summer, while new wood is being produced in place of the alternates cut out as above. This bearing wood must also be cut out, at the next pruning, leaving the past summer's wood, only, to be laid down for the winter, and to produce the next summer's crop.

If the two horizontals, which constitute the only old wood left over the winter, are trained along the surface of the ground, they are already in a position to be covered, while the bearing wood, being of only one year's growth, will be so flexible as to bear laying down and covering with safety.

By this system, which has stood the test of long experience, the fruit is produced on young canes, and under similar circumstances usually proves to be much finer than that grown upon older wood.

The labor of covering is but a small matter, compared with the certainty of a crop which is thus secured: The wood from a twelve feet trellis can be laid down and properly covered, in ten or fifteen minutes; or half an acre per day.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Nov. 18th, 1861.

**A LITTLE AHEAD ON HUSKING.**—Wm. V. Pierce and John B. Powell, two young men employed by Mr. H. Underwood on his farm in Madison, Saturday last, husked one hundred and seven bushels of corn ears in four hours. The young men undertook to beat Hon. T. F. Moore's son and his man Jake, who husked one hundred bushels in four and a half hours, as stated in the *Watchtower* last week, and they accomplished it both in time and quantity.—[*Adrian Watchtower*.]

**ANOTHER HUSKING FEAT.**—Last week in four days, Josiah Chaffield husked three hundred and twenty-eight bushels of corn, bound the stalks and set them up.—[*Id.*]

**DECIDEDLY "SOME SQUASH."**—We were yesterday shown by Mr. Peter Cary, of this city, a vine, which he informs us bore twenty-four squashes, at an average of forty pounds each, making the total of 960 pounds. Who beats this? The seed from which this great growth came, were sent Mr. C. from the Patent office.—[*Ann Arbor Journal*.]



only a fictitious signature. It is contrary to our rules to insert anything that is not accompanied by the real name of the writer. A fictitious signature may appear in the *Farmer*, but we must ourselves know the real name of the writer.

#### The Warmest Clothing.

Most persons think that fabrics made of coarse wool are the warmest and most durable. This is a mistaken idea. Owing to the low price of coarse wool, fabrics of this material are made heavier than those of fine wool, and hence their greater thickness deceive persons respecting their qualities for warmth and wear. There is no heat in the wool itself; its property of what is called "warmth" is due to its non-conducting qualities. If we grasp a bar of iron on a frosty morning, it produces a disagreeable cold sensation because it is a good conductor of heat, and the warmth of the hand is rapidly carried off by the metal. On the other hand, a piece of woolen cloth, especially if it has a long nap upon it, does not feel cold because it is a good non-conductor, and prevents the heat passing rapidly from the hand. Now the warmest fabric for clothing is that which is the best non-conductor; and Count Rumford made a great many experiments with different materials in order to find out the best. According to his observations, the down of the eider duck, which the Esquimaux use in their clothing, is unrivalled in this respect; and the finer the fabric of cloth used, the did it conduct less heat from the human body. As a fine woolen cloth is superior to that of coarse wool as a non-conductor, it is therefore the best for clothing in keeping the body warm during cold weather. We are also positive that cloth made of fine wool equal in thickness to that manufactured from the coarser material will wear much longer. The finest woolen cloth, although dearest at first, is cheapest in the end, because it is more durable and warmer; and, according to Liebig so much heat saved is so much meat saved. It must not be overlooked, however, that there may be a great difference between what is called "firm cloth" and the cloth made of fine wool. Fine wool is our theme; it feels pleasant and soft to the touch, and has a rich variety of appearance. There has been a great demand lately for coarse wool to be used in the manufacture of common army and other cloth, but every effort should rather be made to obtain plenty of cheap fine wool, because it is the warmest and best for clothing.—[Selected.]

**FLAX COTTON CALICO**—The Providence *Journal*, speaking of prints made in that neighborhood, from a combination of flax and cotton, in the proportion of 25 per cent. of the latter material to 75 of the former, says that "they show a decided advantage in texture, color and general appearance by the side of the cloth made entirely of cotton. The raw material is offered at seven cents a pound.

"Sir," said a guest to the Clerk of a Chicago hotel, "you must have made a mistake in my bill." "Why?" "Because I can pay it and have money left."

**COTTON IN ILLINOIS**—We were this morning shown by Mr. JOE TOLLMAN of this city, a pod of Cotton grown on the prairie near Pana, Ill., a station of the Illinois Central Road. It is a sample of about one thousand acres raised by a Louisiana man, whose crop is said to have been very good. It is understood that some ten thousand acres will be grown in that State by Southern men next season.—[Toledo Blade.]

**HARD TO BEAT**—On last Thursday at Burr Oak, we saw weighed the greatest yearling colt we ever heard of. The yearling is owned by Dr. Loomis, and weighed *nine hundred and twenty pounds*! She was sired by the Onondagua Chief and her dam is the large Messenger mare owned by Dr. Loomis. We believe this ahead of the yearling that took the first premium at the Michigan State Fair, and which weighed a trifle over nine hundred pounds. We should like to hear from the stock raiser in Michigan who can beat this!—[Three Rivers Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Dispatches were received to day from Gen. Rosecrans, stating that the rebel Floyd with his entire force had abandoned his position near Gauley Bridge, and had gone towards Richville, where it is understood he intended to make a stand. Gen. Rosecrans was still at Gauley Bridge with his entire command.

Shortly before his retirement, General Scott obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so called Confederate Government.

**THE MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE**, by George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint. Published at Boston by SHAW, BROWN & TILTON.

We have examined this manual with much satisfaction. Mr. Emerson, who has prepared the first part of the work, is well known by his treatise upon the trees of Massachusetts, and Mr. Flint, who is the author of that part relating more particularly to the culture of crops, the treatment of stock, and the methods adapted to the economy of the farm, is already well known by his treatises on the dairy and on the grasses. The plan of the work has been to simplify what may be called the science of the farm, and to reduce to plain and brief form of words much of that elaborate research that for the first quarter of a century has been expended in works too extensive or too recondite for the schoolroom or the pulpit where there is but little opportunity to become acquainted with the language of the various sciences applicable to the study of agriculture in its more enlarged meaning. The division of the treatise is what is usual, commencing with the atmosphere, water, earth, and vegetation. Each subject is clearly treated, and the various general phenomena explained.

The portion relating to practical agriculture is equally well stated. The whole is supplied with a series of questions which are intended as a means of catechising the student as he progresses in his studies. The work is

well adapted also for the reading farmer who wants an introductory book that would explain many of the processes that are going on under his own eye, and who has not time to take up special treatises either on chemistry, botany or mechanics.

**THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW**, For October is received from the Messrs. Scott and Co., of New York. The contents of this number of the great conservative review are, a liberal view of the life of Shelley; Life enterprise and peril in coal mines, an article the statements of which are startling; Dr. Whewell's two great works on inductive science, reviewed with great power. The essay on Newton the philosopher, and his claims to the eminent position which he occupies as the discoverer of the true theory of gravitation, and as the expounder of the laws that govern the universe, is another article that well repays the reader. The growth of English poetry up to the time of Spenser, Milton and Dryden, is very happily exemplified. Plutarch has a good notice well deserved by the late edition of Professor Clough. De Tocqueville, the French writer on Political philosophy is handled with great care, but certainly not with any apparent injustice by this powerful antagonist. The "education of the poor" and the "church rates" are subjects discussed entirely from an English or European view, and are not at all American.

The time for renewing subscriptions to these reprints is now at hand, and certainly no such amount of the highest and most learned essays, comprising literature, history, politics and science, can be obtained for the same amount of money as can be obtained from Messrs. Scott for the subscription price to the four great British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine.

**THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF Science and Arts**, conducted by the Professors Silliman, and J. A. Dana, in connection with professors Asa Gray, and Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, and Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, of N. Y. Published at New Haven, on the first of January and each alternate month during the year, at \$5 a year, by SILLIMAN & DANA. This is a deeply and thoroughly scientific work, each number of which contains 56 pages.

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE" is on the outside wrapper; as others are swindling counterfeits.

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I HAVE a new kind of Grain, introduced to this country through the "Patent Office," which has many qualifications that recommend it to every farmer throughout the country. To any person who will send me 8 cents in stamps I will send by return mail a Pamphlet that will give a full description,—rare qualifications, adaptation, directions, Price, &c. &c. Address  
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HULLER AND CLEANER.**

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**THE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE  
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Price (at shop) \$230 pulley, and \$240 geared.  
The Subscribers are now manufacturing and furnishing the best Clover Thresher Huller and Cleaner combined, that is offered for sale, at the manufactory, West Henrietta, Monroe County, New York.

They hereby caution the public against several infringements that have been made upon their patents, and against the purchase of inferior machines which do not contain all the improvements now patented, and which makes their machine undeniably the best of its kind, and which is the only machine patented that performs the whole work of

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Address **BIRDELL & BROKAW, Manufacturers,**  
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41m1\*

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**AT ANGERS, FRANCE.**

THE proprietor of these Nurseries, the most extensive in the world, has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public that his  
**Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Seedlings, Fruit Stocks &c.,**  
for the present season is now ready and at their disposal.

Apply to **BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD,**  
51 Cedar Street, New York.  
42m3m

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

CAME upon the premises of the Subscriber on the 21st of September, 1861, a Chestnut colored horse, about 8 years of age, medium sized, and shoes on fore feet.—The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take him away.  
Andrew K. Edgar.  
Hamtramck, Wayne Co., Mich. 40 w 3.

**HOWE'S IMPROVED  
HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!**

THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, '57 and '58.  
FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.  
FIRST PREMIUM at 13 different State Fairs.  
SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.  
HOWE'S SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity Wonderful Accuracy.

Requires no Pile: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.  
No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.  
Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fairs, to **JAMES G. DUDLEY,**  
General Western Agent, 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

44-ly

**THE ASHLAND****Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines**

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

They have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs.

THESE Machines are warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 50 bushels of seed per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable. These machines, with all the improvements, are made only by the subscribers, who has on hand a large number for the season of 1861.

Send for a circular, and order early. Price from \$90 to \$100.  
**D. WHITING,**  
Manufacturer and Proprietor,  
Ashland, Ohio.

**Devons for Sale or Exchange.**

OFFER FOR SALE—very cheap—one bull and one cow, pure blood Devons, and not at all related, on long time with good security. Or I will exchange for a young horse, or for a light, strong, two-horse spring wagon. The animals are fine, but circumstances prevent me from continuing to breed them.

Write me at Burr Oak, Michigan. **CHAS. BETTS.** 36-3t

**20 Leicester Bucks for Sale.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this season twenty yearling bucks, bred by himself on his farm at Grosse Ile, from the best imported stock. These bucks are warranted to be as fine as any of this breed of sheep that has been offered in this State.

Add. ess, **HORACE GRAY,**  
36-2m Grosse Ile Mich.

**BRAMAN  
SEWING MACHINES.**

PRICE, \$40.

**Some of the Principal points of Excellence  
Claimed for our Machine over others are:**

1. It dispenses with the use of a band for driving the machine.
  2. The works are so perfectly arranged that the machine can run backwards or forwards with the same facility; it can always be started with the foot alone, and always sure to be right. No other machine ever made can be run both ways without endangering the works.
  3. The machine is attached to the table by means of hinges at its back, so that it can be easily raised and the whole under works seen at a glance. This is a very important point.
  4. The perfection of the machine is seen in the fact that the work is as perfect when done at the rate of 1500 stitches per minute as at 100.
  5. The needle and needle bar both being perfectly straight and working perpendicularly, all springing and variation, which is a great objection to all machines working with a crooked needle, is avoided enabling it to work through very heavy goods without trouble or danger of breaking needles.
  6. Both the upper and under threads are used directly from the original spool, thus doing away with the trouble of rewinding, against which so many complaints are made.
  7. In simplicity of construction and action.
  8. In the quality and amount of work which it will do in a given time.
  9. In the ease with which one can learn to use it.
- The stitch made by our Machine is not surpassed in strength and durability by that of any other Machine. It is not only double locked, but very elastic so that any seam can be stretched to the capacity of the goods without breaking the stitch, and the seam cannot be ripped although every fourth stitch be cut.

**What some of the leading newspapers  
say of the merits of the Braman  
Machine:***From the Detroit Daily Tribune.*

Taken altogether, the Braman is an admirable Machine, and we are pleased to recommend it as something that has been much needed—a cheap and good sewing machine.

*From the Michigan Journal.*

We assert without fear of contradiction from any one who will as thoroughly examine and test this machine as we have, that for fineness, uniformity, and strength of stitch, facility, noiselessness and with a rapidity of performance and simplicity of construction, it is unequalled by any.

It produces an elasticity of stitch rivaling the well known back stitch by hand, precluding the possibility of breaking and ripping. Messrs. Braman have recently added two very important improvements to their machines, viz: A Hemmer and Tucker.

Others have a hemmer, but in none have they attained the simplicity and perfection of this; it turns the hem down under instead of upwards as all the others do.—By means of this tucker, a most beautiful and simple piece of mechanism, we may stitch, tuck and pleat of any width, on the finest fabrics, with perfect uniformity and straightness. It is peculiarly adapted to making shirt bosoms. Such is the simplicity and durability of construction of this Sewing Machine that even by carelessness scarcely any derangement can occur, so that a child can operate thereon and keep it in good working order.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Its simplicity of construction is such that one is enabled to learn to use and manage it with ease quickness, and its strength and non ability to get out of repair is an excellent feature.

*From the American Citizen.*

We conceive it to be one of the best, simplest and

most durable machines ever presented to the public.

*From the Weekly Gazette.*

We are well satisfied that the Braman Machine is all that it appears, and will do its work on all kinds of goods well and satisfactorily.

*From the Cincinnati, the leading Agricultural Journal of the South and West.*

Braman & Co. manufacture the most popular machines extant for family and plantation sewing, when we consider simplicity and durability, combined with the prices—which vary from \$40 to \$100, according to finish. Having fully tested one of these machines in our own family with higher priced ones of other manufacture, we confidently recommend them as being superior.

**Each machine will be warranted for three years.**

Machines sent to any part of the country, with full directions for use accompanying, upon receipt of price.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted.

Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2,000 per annum.

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**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,  
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.**

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined variety of Diseases:

**Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils' Blains, and all Skin Diseases.**

OAKLAND, Ind. 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co., Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me.— Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach.— Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,  
Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

**St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.**

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 21st Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

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Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

**Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.**

Dr. J. B. S. Channing of New York City writes:—"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration was soon cured.— Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

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All our remedies are for sale by FARLAND & SHELLEY Detroit, and by Druggists everywhere. 39m3

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**WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE**  
different kinds of Drain Tile, at  
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**THE PEOPLE'S MILL.**

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S AGRI. WAREHOUSE at manufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen running in this city, Detroit, Mich. 53-1f

**SUFFOLK PIGS AND SOUTH-DOWN BUCKS.**

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale a number of pure blood Suffolk Pigs, all of which are direct from the Stickney imported stock. There are no better or more improved stock in the country. Also two premium Southdown Buck Lambs,

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F. E. ELDERED.  
44w4

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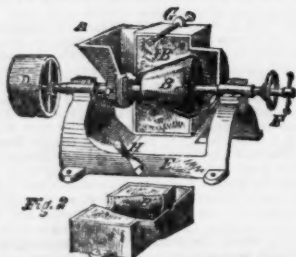
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**EXCELSIOR**

BURR-STONE



FARM MILL

AND ANTI-FRICTION

**HORSE POWER!!**

These Mills and Horse-powers took in September last, NINE FIRST PREMIUMS at the WESTERN STATE FAIRS and are justly considered superior to all others for

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The grinding surfaces of this Mill are BURR STONE of conical form, (see cut above) so adjusted that the finest flour and the coarsest feed may be ground with the same mill. Any person can dress the stones with an ordinary miller's pick in one hour. Will grind 3,000 bushels of grain before requiring to be dressed, and will last a lifetime.

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Price of No. 1 mill for farmers use \$100, Nos. 2 & 3 mills for Millers use, \$140 & \$170. We also make a wire bolt for No. 1 Mill with which farmers living at a distance from mills are enabled to make their own flour. Price \$30, extra.

These mills are also superior for grinding COFFEE, SPICES, PLASTER, BONES, Etc., Etc.

**ANTI-FRICTION HORSE POWER**

Is especially designed to drive THRESHING MACHINES, FARM MILLS, HAY CUTTERS, SAWS, PLANING MACHINES, COTTON GINS, ETC.

It has many advantages over the powers in general use, is portable, compact, simple, strong, and cheap; is

50 per cent lighter draft than any other,

and is not liable to get out of order. It runs so easy that THREE POUNDS DRAUGHT WILL KEEP THE POWER IN MOTION. The friction is reduced by IRON BALLS, so arranged in all the bearings that the whole weight of the castings runs upon them. These powers are designed for 1 to 8 horses.

Agents wanted in every county. Rights for sale.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circulars to

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THE BLIND AND DEAF.

ARE CURED BY DR. MCLEOD.

The eminent Scotch Physician, and Surgeon of many years practical experience with great skill and remarkable success in

RESTORING LOST SIGHT AND HEARING IN DETROIT MICHIGAN.

At his institute, corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, Merrill Block, up stairs.

The Dr. cordially invites all who have lost their sight or hearing, or those who are in any way afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear, catarrh, or any disease of the head, to call on him without delay, as there is but one Sure and Certain method of effecting a cure, and his treatment is mild and gentle, without pain.

The poor, the widow and the orphan will be kindly considered and will be cured free of charge. All letters addressed to Dr. McLeod, inclosing a postage stamp, will be promptly answered. Medicine sent to any part of the country. 40-m-3.\*

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The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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**HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.** the best in use, by hand or horse power, at **PENFIELD'S AGR'L WAREHOUSE.** Detroit, Dec. 30, 1858 58-t

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**PROF. L. MILLER'S  
HAIR INVIGORATOR,  
An Effective, Safe and Economical  
Compound,**

**FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR**

To its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

**FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,**

And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

**FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF,**

And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

**FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,**

Imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial only is necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly, giving it a rich soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which when most with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

**Only Twenty-Five Cents**

per bottle, to be had of all respectable Druggists and Perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

**CAUTION.**—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

**New and Improved Instantaneous  
LIQUID HAIR DYE**

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the hair or skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS

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**BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.**

SINCE THE OPENING of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the staid endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the undersigned

**Have Reduced the Price of Board to**

**TWO DOLLARS PR DAY,**

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

**TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.**

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.

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Surpassing all others in use, either for simplicity, durability, or ease of working, requiring no fastening or regulating, as the act of passing the clothes between the Rubber rolls does the work more perfectly than it can be done in any other way.

Those wishing good pay and pleasant business in introducing them will please apply to the Subscriber who will sell the Right by the County or furnish Machines in any quantity at wholesale.

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—FOR THE—

**STATE FAIR OF 1861.****READY MADE CLOTHING**

—FOR THE—

**THOUSANDS ATTENDING**

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**STATE FAIR!**

THE SUBSCRIBER would call attention of the multitude attending the STATE FAIR to his large and attractive stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING** for sale at his **CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**

**168 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.**

—EMBRACING—

**OVER COATS,****DRESS AND FROCK COATS,****BUSINESS COATS,****PANTS,****VESTS,****BOYS' CLOTHING,****&c., &c., &c.**

All of which has been recently manufactured, under his own inspection and is **WARRANTED** to give satisfaction. All in want of **READY MADE CLOTHING** are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, which shall be offered at prices **VERY LOW** and corresponding with the times.

H. HALLOCK.

September 14, 1861.

**VALUABLE HORSE STOCK****Offered at Private Sale.**

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplever, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

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Provided the sight is not gone, or the Drum of the Ear broken. DR. W. WELLS guarantees to remove all noises in the head caused by deafness, enabling individuals at an advanced age to catch the sound of a distant low speaker, at any place, of worship or public assembly, or to join in general conversation.

DR. WELLS, OF LONDON, England, in soliciting the patronage of the public of Detroit and surrounding country to his method, founded on the most scientific principles of healing diseases and alleviating the ills of suffering humanity, would respectfully call their attention to the following facts worthy of record, even in this nineteenth century. Deeply sensible as he is of the number of empirics and quacks that are continually imposing upon a good-natured public, he feels the difficulty of the task, without a trial, of dissuading the public mind of the very erroneous idea that every thing that is new must be counterfeit, but a trial will at once satisfy the most incredulous of the superiority of his treatment over all others. After years of patient study and practice in London, England, Dr. Wells came to the gratifying conclusion that by applying Electricity and Medical Galvanism to the human frame, the normal condition of health could be restored, the nerves strengthened and new life infused into the debilitated; and those sinking into premature decay, the Cures have in many cases been miraculous. Where Physicians of the longest standing have failed in their systems, by the power of the electric currents treated in a scientific manner, by an experienced Professor, the most happy results have been the consequence, health has been restored.

The Doctor has, after considerable attention, perfected a Galvanic Machine or Instrument which, for completeness and efficiency, cannot be equalled, much less excelled. By it he is enabled to pass the currents of electricity to any part of the human system, in such quantity, and in such degree of intensity, as his ample experience may deem proper, to counteract disease—at the same time gunging its power to suit the constitution of the patient. Also the Dr. has the

**ELECTRIC BATHS.**

While the Dr. would assure the public that there is no disease incident to mankind but what his method of treatment will alleviate and help, the following diseases are treated with a certainty of success:

Ague,	Consumption,	Fits,
Blotches on the skin	Dropsy,	Indigestion
Rowel complaints,	Dysentery,	Jaundice,
Rheumatism,	Erysipelas,	Liver Complaints,
Retention of urine,	Bad Legs,	Lumbago,
Serofula, or	Spinal Diseases,	Veneral affections
King's Evil,	Nocturnal Emissions,	from whatever
Sore Throats,	Scalds,	nature, &c., &c.
Secondary Symptoms,		

Consultation hours from 8 A. M., till 5 P. M. Sundays from 9 till 1 o'clock.

Office, 232 Jefferson ave., corner of Brush st., Detroit, Michigan.

Special attention paid to all female complaints.—Medicine sent to all parts of the United States. 33m3\*

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a **SURE CURE** FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburgh,  
Kings county, New York.

44-1y

**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warranties, &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y. 31

**DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.****The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.**

**Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.**

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

**Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,**

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

**For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!**

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich. 9-tf

**CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms****FACTORIES, &c.****FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

**THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS.**

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

**BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,** or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-1y 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

**HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,****WITH HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS****HAVE NEVER FAILED****IN MORE THAN 800 DISASTROUS FIRES.****The Safest and Best Safe in Use.**

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent,  
at 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y. 44-1y

**Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!**

**PITTS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 4 HORSE (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines.**

No. 70 Woodward Ave., Detroit

**CHAS. H. DUNKS,**

SUCCESSOR TO

CHARLES PIQUETTE,

MANUFACTURER OF

**SUPERIOR GOLD PENS!!****157 Jefferson Avenue.**

ALSO DEALER IN

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE,** Clocks of all kinds, Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers, Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Etc.

**DAMAGED PENS REPAIRED.**—Price 50cts. for Medium Pen; 75cts. for Engraving Pen; Damaged Pens by mail, accompanied by amount for repairs, promptly repaired. No notice taken of letters containing damaged pens unless containing also the pay. 46w6\*

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 15, 1861.

## Incidents and Anecdotes.

## Hassan the Wise.

Hassan Ben Omar threw himself prostrate upon the ground, out side of the walls of Bassora, and tore his hair with rage. In three years of riot and luxury he had dissipated the wealth which he had inherited from Good Omar, his father. His house, his vine-yard, his olive-yards, were all gone; and now he would be compelled to seek employment as a camel driver or beg of those who had feasted sumptuously on his extravagance. He cursed his unhappy fate, reproached Allah, blasphemed the Prophet, char ed his friends with ingratitude, and called loudly upon death to release him from his misery. His old servants approached and tried to comfort him; but he drove them away with abuse and blows, and dashed himself again upon the earth.—For a long time he lay mourning and weeping; at length a voice sounded in his ears:

"Listen, Hassan Ben Omar! Allah intends thee good."

Hassan raised his head, and his eyes rested upon a venerable dervish, who was calmly contemplating his grief.

"Begone, old man!" he cried, "if thou canst not work a miracle for my relief."

"Listen," replied the dervish; "the Prophet has sent me to serve thee. What wouldst thou have?"

"Give me my possessions again—my vineyards, my fields, and my gold."

"And what would it avail thee," said the old man, "if I were to do this? When they were thine thou had not the wisdom to keep them; in three years thou wouldst be as wretched as now. But attend, Hassan Ben Omar! Reform thy life, govern thy passions, moderate thy desires, hate thy wine cup, labor for thy bread, eat only when thou art hungry, and sleep when thou art weary. Do these things for one year, and thou shalt be monarch of a mighty kingdom."

A mist darkened the eyes of Hassan—when it was gone, behold, the dervish was nowhere to be seen. Hassan invoked the aid of Allah, and rose from the ground with a light heart. He joined a caravan, which set forth for the desert next day. He began to rise early, and to labor with diligence. A cup of water and a few dates formed his simple meal; and at night he lay down by the side of his camels and enjoyed sweeter repose than he had ever known before.

If his anger was excited, or if he was tempted to give the rein to any passion, the form of the dervish seemed to rise before him, with a mild rebuke upon his lips, and his heart was calmed. Thus for a year he lived a frugal and patient life—following to the letter the exhortations of the dervish. At the end of the time he was again at the same place, before the walls of Bassora. He prostrated himself upon the earth and cried;

"Now Allah, fulfill the promise!"

Suddenly he heard the same voice as before

"Hassan Ben Omar, thou hast done well, and thy reward is with thee. Behold, thy kingdom is thine! I have taught thee to rule it. Be wise and happy."

Hassan looked in vain for the speaker—no one was near. He pondered deeply upon these things and finally resolved to continue as he had begun.

Thus he lived many years, gradually becoming more prosperous, but firmly retaining his frugal and industrious habits, until he became richer than the good Omar, his father, and all men called him Hassan the Wise.

## Purchase of a Pair of Shoes in Nashville.

A writer in the Nashville (Tennessee) *Patriot* gives his experience in attempting to purchase a pair of sewed boots in that city, in the following words: The owner of the shop took down from a peg a pair of stitch downs. I tried them on. I must do them the justice to say that they fitted me as handsomely as if my feet had been melted and poured into them. I determined to buy them cost what they might. "I'll take these," said I, stamping my right foot violently on the floor, and taking a ten dollar bill from my vest pocket. "Take your pay out of that," said I, handing him the shinplaster. I really believe the individual who stood before me at that moment was the most thoroughly astonished boot maker that I ever saw. He looked first at the money and then at me, turning alternately pale and red, while his eye balls protruded from their sockets as if they were being shoved outward by some hydraulic pressure within. At last, just as I was about to cry "fire," or run for a doctor, or something of the sort, he spoke. "You are from the country, ain't you?" I answered that I was. "I thought so," said he; "them boots is eighteen dollars!" I didn't say another word. I sat down and pulled off "them boots," more in sorrow than in anger, drew on my own, and walked out of the shop. The proprietor of the establishment must have taken me for the Prince of Wales, or the owner of the State Bank. Eighteen dollars for a pair of boots! I earnestly trust that posterity will not think me too particular about trifles, but I can't pay such prices

**A HAND TO HAND FIGHT.**—A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Springfield, says:

"Yesterday a most impressive *tableau des morts* was discovered on the prairie about three miles from town. One of Major White's men, it would seem, had a mortal conflict with two of the enemy. All three of them were lying dead on the ground. One of the rebels was completely pierced through the body by the sabre of the dragoon, who himself was evidently killed by a shot from the revolver of his antagonist. The other rebel had probably been shot by the dragoon before the encounter with the foe dispatched by the sabre. There they all three laid, friends and foe, in close proximity to one another—the dragoon still grimly grasping the sabre,

fast in the body of his foe, who, in return, was as firmly clinging to his revolver, pointed towards the dragoon, whose breast had received one of its balls.

## What Temperance Can do.

In Mrs. Hall's book on Ireland, occurs the following passage, which a person can hardly read without emotion:

We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of cork; a young woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them: "My husband is a wheelright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound on a Saturday night, and it broke my heart to see the children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge, and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks upon my bended knees that night; still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks had passed; and glory to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him, and the ninth week, when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, four for the children and one for himself; and I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his chair I put a bran new suit, and upon his plate I put the bill and receipt for them all, just the eight sixteen shillings, the cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always went for drink.—And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby, but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the whole county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or decenter or better fed children than my own?"

An umbrella in the Hand is worth a number in the stand—We see there is advertised a "Rotary Umbrella." This may be useful in the event of losing, for there may be a circumbendibus chance then of its coming round again to its original owner.

Among the many expedients adopted by sutlers to sell contraband liquor to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whisky, and sell the compound for "pickled peaches." A more irreverent expedient is to have a tin can, made and painted like a hymn book, and labeled "The Bosom Companion."